Pyramidula cronkhitei anthonyi Pils.

Several living specimens from leaf mould.

Zonitoides arborea (Say).

One specimen from leaf mould. Found in company with the following two species.

Vitrea hammonis (Strom).

Three specimens.

Vitrea indentata (Say).

One specimen. This is believed to be a new record for New Hampshire, the previous northernmost record for New England having been from Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Anodonta cataracta Say.

Four specimens collected in a small brook flowing into the Saco River. This stream, at the time of collecting, was partly dried up, forming several pools. Many more were seen, one of which measured about 6½ inches in length.

Musculium rykoltii (Normand).

The first record for New Hampshire. Many specimens of this species were found in the same brook as that in which the preceding species was found.

Planorbis antrosus Conr.

Several specimens found along with the preceding species.

NOTE ON THE DISCOVERY OF ORYGOCERAS IN THE IDAHO TERTIARIES

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL *

In 1902 the Croatian paleontologist Brusina published an atlas of engravings illustrating the remarkable fresh-water fauna of the Tertiaries of Dalmatia, Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia. This includes some unique forms not represented in the recent fauna, and known from no other region, many of them so different from anything now known from fresh water as to seem almost incredible.

In 1909 Mr. A. A. Hinkley obtained in the state of San

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Luis Potosi, from the Panuco river system some amnicoline shells which were recognized by Dr. Pilsbry as closely related to some of Brusina's genera, and who described them under the names of *Emmericiella* and *Pterides* (Nautilus, XXIII, pp. 45–49, pl. 5). It is not certain that these bleached specimens represent living species.

The U. S. Geological Survey recently received from Prof. F. A. Thomson a chunk of rock collected from Castle Creek, Owyhee Co., Idaho, from strata regarded by Meek, C. A. White, and Gabb as Miocene, which was submitted to the writer for examination. The matrix consisted of rather large rounded sand grains strongly cemented together and containing numerous fresh-water shells, *Sphaerium*, *Pompholyx*, and *Melania turneri* Gabb, among the most conspicuous. A close examination disclosed specimens of at least three species of Brusina's genus *Orygoceras* (1882), a remarkable tubular shell recalling the Caecid genus *Parastrophia*, but less arcuate, more slender and with a more involved nucleus.

The matrix is so flinty and the minute shells so extremely fragile, that several were lost in the endeavor to extricate them, but at least three species were recognized; one smooth, resembling Brusina's *O. corniculum*, one twisted, like his *O. fistula*, and a third laterally carinate somewhat like *O. enemopsis* Brusina, but more slender and with a crenate apex. A single specimen like *Pterides rhabdus* Pilsbry, but with the aperture concealed, a tricarinate *Pyrgula* and a shell somewhat like *Lithoglyphus fuchsi* Brusina, were also noted.

In this connection attention may be called to some fossils from a shaly deposit on the Rio Carboneras falling into a tributary of Lake Isabal, Guatemala, recently received; among others they comprise a large *Cyrenoida* , and a shell obviously a typical *Tryonia*, but which if found in Serbia would doubtless be referred to *Prososthenia* Neumayr.

This relation between our fresh-water Tertiaries and those of southeastern Europe is extremely interesting and calls for further investigation.